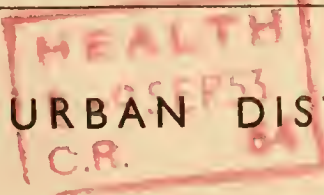


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URBAN DISTRICT OF OTLEY



HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1952

R. A. W. PROCTER,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

H. R. WHITAKER,
R.P. Cert. S.I.B. M.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspector.

LIST OF COUNCILLORS FOR THE YEAR 1952

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR S. WILKINSON

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR T. JOHNSON

COUNCILLOR D. I. WILKINSON

COUNCILLOR A. MYERS

COUNCILLOR G. M. ROBERTSHAW

COUNCILLOR M. DODGSHON

COUNCILLOR D. LAMBERT

COUNCILLOR A. E. HUGHES

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health :

R. A. W. PROCTER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

H. R. WHITAKER, R.P., CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

R. A. FISHER, CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

The appointment of Medical Officer of Health is a part-time one.

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OTLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1952

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the report on the health of the district during the year 1952.

SECTION 1

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

A total of 170 live children were born to women resident in the Otley district during 1952 compared to 157 births in 1951, and 170 births in 1950. The birth rate was 14.75 per 1,000 population, and is higher than in the previous year. This reverses the tendency of recent years for the birth rate to fall, but in spite of this rise, the birth rate for the Otley district remains lower than the figures for the aggregate of Urban Districts, the administrative county of the West Riding, and for England and Wales. Of the total births, 83 male and 78 female children were legitimate, and 4 male and 5 female illegitimate.

Stillbirths

There were two stillbirths in 1952, both male, and both legitimate. This compares favourably with the total of 6 stillbirths in 1951, and gives the low stillbirth rate of 11.1 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Deaths

There were 137 deaths (71 male and 66 female) referable to the Otley district in 1952. This is appreciably lower than in the two previous years when the figures were 161 and 160. While the three main killing diseases, cancer, apoplexy, and heart disease, accounted for 98 of the deaths, there was no death from a notifiable infectious disease. The fall in the total was almost entirely due to a reduction from 84 to 52 in the number of people dying from heart disease, while cancer showed a small increase, and apoplexy remained stationary. The crude death rate of 11.9 per 1,000 population is substantially lower than the figure of 14.1 for 1951. When however the necessary adjustment is made for the age composition of the population, the adjusted death rate is reduced to 10.7 compared to 12.8 for the year 1951. The death rate is again lower than that for England and Wales and other parts of the West Riding.

Infant Mortality

In the report for 1951, I ventured to state that the fact that there was only one infant death in 1951 and none in 1950 indicated a high standard of infant care. In 1952 when 7 deaths of infants under one year were recorded, it is necessary to consider whether this points to a lowering of the previous high standard. On analysing these deaths, we find that male twins weighing less than 4 lbs. were born prematurely and died at 10 hours and 12 hours respectively after birth. One male infant aged three months, and one female infant aged four days died of a congenital defect incompatible with prolonged survival. Of the remaining three cases, one female died aged two days as the result of a blood disease due to Rhesus incompatibility of the parents' blood. This condition was recognised prior to the confinement, but the measures taken failed to save the baby's life. There remain therefore two infant deaths which may be regarded as preventable; one, a male infant of ten months, who died of bronchopneumonia, and the other, a male infant of four months, who died of suffocation due to a soft pillow. This is one of the dangers

against which parents are being repeatedly warned by health visitors. It must therefore be admitted that in 1952 there was some lowering in Otley's usual high standard of child care.

The infant mortality rate for 1952 was 41.2 per 1,000 live births, and obviously compares very unfavourably with the figure of 6.4 for 1951. It is also appreciably higher than in other parts of Yorkshire and in England and Wales.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,934
Registrar General's Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,520
Number of Inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,033
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£74,545
Nett sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£288

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births:					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	83	78	161
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
Total	...	...	...	...	87	83	170
Crude Rate per 1,000 estimated Population					...	14.8	
Adjusted Rate					..	..	14.8

Stillbirths :					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	.....	...	...	...	2	—	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	2	—	2

Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths—11.6.

Infant Mortality :					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	5	2	7

Death Rate of Infants per 1,000 live births—41.2.

Deaths :					Males	Females	Total
					71	66	137
Crude corrected death rate per 1,000 Estimated Population					...	...	11.9
Adjusted rate per 1,000 Estimated Population					...	...	10.8

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.26
All forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.26
*Respiratory Diseases (Other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	0.78
Cancer	...	...	...	...	1.74
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	5.38
Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	nil

* Including Influenza.

Causes of Death :

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ...	2 ...	1 ...	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	2 ...	1 ...	3
" " Lung, bronchus ...	3 ...	1 ...	4
" " uterus ...	— ...	1 ...	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	7 ...	5 ...	12
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	11 ...	15 ...	26
Coronary Disease—Angina ...	15 ...	6 ...	21
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	2 ...	2 ...	4
Other Heart Disease ...	12 ...	21 ...	33
Other Circulatory Disease ...	1 ...	3 ...	4
Pneumonia ...	6 ...	1 ...	7
Bronchitis ...	2 ...	— ...	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	2 ...	— ...	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1 ...	— ...	1
Congenital malformation ...	1 ...	1 ...	2
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases ...	2 ...	5 ...	7
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	1 ...	— ...	1
All Other Accidents ...	1 ...	— ...	1
Suicide ...	— ...	3 ...	3
All Causes ...	71 ...	66 ...	137

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL TABLE

	Otley Urban District	Aggregate of West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
Birth Rates :				
Per 1,000 Estimated Population :				
Crude corrected rate	14.8	15.3	15.4	—
Adjusted Rate ...	14.8	15.4	15.7	15.3
Death Rates :				
All per 1,000 Estimated Population :				
All causes, crude rate	11.9	12.1	11.5	—
All causes, adjusted rate	10.8	12.3	12.0	11.2
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis, but in- cluding Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases) ...	—	0.07	0.07	*
Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System... ..	0.26	0.17	0.16	0.21
†Other forms of Tuber- culosis	—	0.03	0.03	0.03
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculo- sis of Respiratory System)	0.78	1.21	1.15	*
Cancer	1.74	2.02	1.92	1.99
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5.38	4.66	4.35	*
Infant Mortality ...	41.2	30.1	30.0	27.6
Maternal Mortality ...	—	0.88	0.80	0.72

* Figures not available.

† Including Influenza.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Some progress can be recorded during the year in liaison between local authority services and the hospital services. Very largely owing to representations made by the Otley Health Committee, the Divisional Medical Officer was co-opted as a member of the Medical Advisory Committee of the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee. As he was already a member of the Middleton and Grassington Medical Advisory Committee, he now has a link with both groups of hospitals. This is a great improvement on the situation in previous years, but still falls short of what was envisaged by the Central Health Services Council and set out in Ministry of Health circular 11/52. This advocated the formation of local joint health consultative committees, and recommended that the Urban and Rural District Councils' Association should be consulted. The initiative was left to Regional Hospital Boards, but since the issue of the circular in April, 1952, no such committee has been formed in this area.

The proposal for the delegation of responsibility for local health services to district councils which was the subject of considerable discussion in 1951 was not pursued in 1952.

Staff

No change of medical personnel occurred during the year, and the Medical Officer of Health in his capacity of Divisional Medical Officer continued to be responsible for local health services in the Ilkley and Otley Urban and the Wharfedale Rural Districts. The Chief Sanitary Inspector has been assisted by an additional Sanitary Inspector since April, 1952. This additional appointment has greatly eased his task in supervision of environmental hygiene.

Ambulance Service

No change in ambulance arrangements took place during the year. The local depot at Guiseley and the control depot at Birkenshaw, Bradford, continued to provide a very satisfactory service. No complaints affecting the Otley district were brought to my notice.

Laboratory Services

Bacterial examination of samples and specimens may be carried out at the Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield, Bradford and Harrogate. Water samples may also be sent to the Public Health Laboratories. Milk and ice-cream samples for chemical analysis are sent to R. Mallinder, Public Analyst, National Provincial Bank Chambers, Halifax.

Hospitals and Maternity Cases

The programme of development at the Otley General Hospital was continued during 1952, and all ordinary facilities for medical and surgical cases are provided. It is only for highly specialised treatments or procedures that patients have now to be sent elsewhere. During the year a ward for old female patients was opened. This has filled an urgent need and close co-operation between the hospital authorities and the Divisional Health Office has been achieved in the selection of cases for admission.

Requests for admission of infectious diseases to hospital have been infrequent, and most have gone to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. The Fever Hospital, Leeds Road, Bradford, and the Harrogate, Knaresborough and Wetherby Joint Isolation Hospital, Knaresborough, are also available.

The maternity ward at the Otley General Hospital which is intended for normal cases has been fairly busy and has been used largely by Otley women. A few cases have been accommodated at St. Winifred's Maternity Home, Ilkley, and Four Gables, Horsforth. Some Otley women have been confined in private nursing homes in Leeds and Bradford, and a number of abnormal cases have been referred to the Maternity Hospital, Hyde Terrace, Leeds.

Midwifery

Only 25 Otley women were confined in their own homes. This is partly due to the modern tendency towards hospital confinements, but is more particularly due to the fact that throughout the year there has been no domiciliary midwife resident in Otley. A midwife's practice is a personal affair, and it is difficult for her to become personally known to a large number of potential mothers if she lives over six miles away. The domiciliary midwifery in Otley has been carried out partly by the Ilkley midwife and partly by a midwife from Guiseley and although these midwives did excellent work during the year, their best efforts did not amount to the same thing as having a midwife resident in Otley and a member of the Otley community.

	1952	1951	1950
(a) Otley cases attended ...	25	43	44
(b) Visits paid by midwives ...	1,038	738	842

Only six medical aid notices to obtain the assistance of the family doctor were issued during 1952 : while 13 women were given gas and air analgesia.

Home Nursing

In the middle of 1952 the Menston nurse resigned and her work was undertaken by the Otley nurses. In November, both the Otley nurses resigned and the work was carried on for the remainder of the year by one full-time nurse assisted by two part-time nurses. In spite of these staff difficulties, the volume of work performed in Otley shows a small increase.

Home Nursing Visits paid by the	1952	1951	1950
Otley Nurses	4,428	4,132	4,810

In addition, the relief nurse paid 395 visits in Otley and 1,312 visits in other parts of the Division.

Ante-Natal Care

Work at the Otley Ante-Natal Clinic has continued as in past years. The number of women attending shows a decrease while the number of attendances is higher than in the previous year.

Otley Ante-Natal Clinic	1952	1951	1950
Number of women who attended during the year	61	71	60
Total number of attendances ...	249	193	219

The midwives also hold a small clinic at Otley for women who have booked a home confinement, and 35 women made 154 attendances. The ante-natal exercise clinic has been held regularly throughout the year, and 46 women made 382 attendances.

Child Welfare Clinics

The Otley Clinic continued to be busily employed. It received a long needed internal and external redecoration and it is now less of an eyesore than in past years. A number of minor internal improvements have been provided, but it still remains a building which is inadequate to cope with the many activities that take place under its roof. The number of children attending the clinic shows an increase, while the total attendances are down.

Attendances at the Child Welfare Clinics—

Number of children attending ... ..	...	...	347
Total attendances (a) under one year ... ..	...	...	2,072
(b) over one year ... ..	...	...	1,483

Health Visiting

Four health visitors are based on Otley, but one is employed on work in the Wharfedale Rural District and as Hospital Liaison Health Visitor. With the opening of a ward at the Otley General Hospital for old ladies, hospital liaison has become increasingly important and requires four half-days of the health visitor's time. One of the other Otley health visitors deals with the large but sparsely populated parishes of Weston, Askwith, Blubberhouses,

Fewston and Norwood. The volume of work, as indicated by the number of visits paid, shows an increase compared with the previous year.

<i>Health Visiting—</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Children under 1 year</i>	<i>Children over 1 year</i>	<i>Other Cases</i>
First Visits ...	31 ...	142 ...	12 ...	198
Total Visits ...	63 ...	1,570 ...	1,926 ...	321

Day Nurseries

At the Otley Day Nursery, internal alterations and redecoration which were required to bring the nursery up to the standard of the other nurseries in the Division were undertaken and completed during the year. In August, 1952, the Matron resigned and the nursery during the remainder of the year was placed under the supervision of the Burley Matron. A complete re-organisation of the work and methods at the nursery was introduced. These new methods were not to the liking of some members of the staff, and a number of resignations were received. In spite of difficulties, the reorganisation was steadily pursued and at the end of the year, the new members of the staff were co-operating and the standard of care and training at the nursery could bear comparison with any other nursery in the West Riding. It is hoped that in 1953 as soon as a new Matron has been appointed and the staff brought up to full strength, the approval of the Ministries of Health and Education may be obtained for the Otley Day Nursery to be again recognised as a training nursery.

Day Nursery	No. of Places Approved		No. of children on register at 31st Dec., 1952		Average daily attendance during year		Approved for training
	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	
Otley Day Nursery ...	12	28	7	26	5	20	No

Home Helps

The Home Help Service has been maintained satisfactorily although the year has not been without its difficulties. At the beginning of the year owing to the recession in trade it was not difficult to find suitable women to undertake this rather special work ; but during the year as trade improved and as short time and unemployment diminished, it became harder to fill the rather frequent vacancies which occur in a service such as this.

The establishment of Home Helps for the Division was increased from 10 to 11 in April, 1952. At the end of the year, 27 part-time home helps were employed, of whom 12 were Otley residents. This is the lowest proportion of Otley women since the Home Help scheme was introduced over four years ago. A total of 165 cases in the Division received home help during the year. The details of the Otley cases are shown below.

Number of Cases provided with Home Help during the year—

	1952		1951	
Illness	16	...	16
Lying-in	9	...	13
Expectant Mothers	1	...	2
Aged	52	...	37
Children	1	...	2
		79		70

It will be seen that the principal changes from last year are a decline in confinement cases and a further increase in the number of old persons requiring and receiving help.

Immunisation and Vaccination

The chief event under this heading was the introduction in June, 1952, of inoculation against whooping cough. An approved suspended vaccine is used, but unfortunately an approved combined vaccine against diphtheria and whooping cough is not yet available. This means that the baby has to be injected five times to confer protection against both diseases and many mothers are unwilling to submit their babies to the ordeal.

The figures for immunisations against diphtheria are very satisfactory; the number of primary immunisations actually exceeds the number of births in 1951. It may be stated with some certainty that very few babies in Otley have not been immunised. The comparatively high level of vaccination has been maintained, and leads one to hope that, in spite of the misguided propaganda of the anti-vaccinationists, Otley parents may one day automatically have their babies protected against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough, those preventable diseases which have in the past been particularly dangerous to the very young.

Number of primary immunisations carried out during the year...	166
Number of refresher doses given during the year	262
Number of primary vaccinations carried out during the year ...	91
Number of re-vaccinations carried out during the year ...	31
Number of primary inoculations carried out during the year ...	55

School Health Service

The school health service has been busily employed during 1952. A total of 947 children were examined at Otley schools. This is an increase of nearly 50% on 1951. Defects requiring treatment numbered 156, only slightly higher than in the previous year. The nutritional condition of the children may best be judged by considering the 579 children seen at routine examinations of the three age groups. In 503, the nutritional condition was shown as good, and in 76 as fair. Not a single child during 1952 was reported as poorly nourished.

	Entrants	2nd Age Group	3rd Age Group	Other Periodic Inspections	Special exams.	Re-exams.
Total number inspected	229	167	183	45	38	279
Defects found :-						
(a) requiring treatment ...	58	32	39	—	27	—
(b) to be kept under observation	22	16	3	1	2	—
Nutritional state :-						
A. Good	193	145	165	36	—	—
B. Fair	36	22	18	9	—	—
C. Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—

Postmortem Arrangements

During the year satisfactory arrangements were concluded with the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee for postmortems ordered by the Coroner to be carried out at the well-equipped and properly staffed mortuary at the General Hospital, Otley. The old mortuary in Pool Road is being maintained for the reception of bodies where no postmortem is required.

SECTION III

HEALTH AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The summer of 1952 was cold with a sufficient rainfall. There was therefore no anxiety about a water shortage. No major alterations of the town's water supply were undertaken, and only minor extensions made to new housing areas. The quantity of water was maintained at a high level.

The cold summer and autumn had no detrimental effect on the health of the district, which recorded a low death rate and was free of serious epidemics. The Bradford Road sewerage extension was completed early in the year, and minor extensions to housing estates were carried out. The plan for sewerage improvements in the area north of the River Wharfe which are an essential part of the development plan for the area, made no progress during the year, and Ministry of Health approval of the scheme had not been obtained by the end of the year.

The figures for new housing make gloomy reading. Only sixteen new houses were completed during the year. Comparative figures for the last five years are as follows :-

1948 Houses completed—		50 permanent, 50 pre-fabricated
1949	.. ..	56 ..
1950	.. ..	24 ..
1951	.. ..	22 ..
1952	.. ..	16 ..

This record of a steadily diminishing number of houses provided would be depressing indeed if there was no explanation for it, and no hope of better results in the future. Difficulty and delay have been encountered in acquiring the new housing site off Weston Lane, and, although so few houses have been completed during the year, much useful preliminary work of site preparation has been achieved. There is every reason to anticipate that next year there will be a different story to tell.

While there are high hopes for the future in regard to new houses, the problem of the steady deterioration of much of the existing house property in Otley has not been attacked, and remains unsolved. The powers conferred by the Housing Act, 1949, have not been used and property continues to deteriorate.

An additional Sanitary Inspector was appointed in April, 1952. This has provided needed relief to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and enabled him to cope effectively with an increasing volume of work.

SECTION IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total of notifications of infectious diseases during 1952 was 153 compared to 404 in 1951. The 1951 figures were swollen by the measles epidemic which occurred at the beginning of that year and which accounted for no less than 262 notifications. In 1952, no such epidemic occurred. Some difficulty has been encountered during the year in securing prompt notification by general practitioners of notifiable infectious diseases.

Measles

Only 29 cases of measles were reported in 1952. This low figure is due to the small number of non-immune children left in Otley after the 1951 epidemic. Sixteen of these cases occurred in the third quarter of the year, and were practically confined to the north side of the Wharfe. Eight cases in various parts of Otley were reported during the last quarter of the year.

Whooping Cough

Whooping cough gave rise to 71 notifications or nearly one half of the total infectious disease notifications of the district. The disease was on the whole mild, and there is reason to believe that a number of cases escaped notification either because no doctor was consulted, or owing to difficulty in diagnosis. As stated earlier, inoculation against whooping cough was started during the year, and a number of mothers availed themselves of the facilities. Up to the end of the year, only one case which had been inoculated had been notified as whooping cough, and in this case the disease was so mild that the mother would not believe that her child had whooping cough.

Dysentery

Three cases of dysentery were reported during the year compared with 20 in 1951. As, however, the diagnosis was made on clinical grounds unconfirmed by laboratory test, it must be regarded with some doubt.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Five cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified but in no case was the condition serious. Four of these cases occurred in the General Hospital, Otley, and one case in a doctor's practice proved to be influenza.

Food Poisoning

Thirteen cases of food poisoning were notified. In the first quarter of the year, nine sporadic cases occurred and investigations failed to find any common cause. The remaining four cases were members of a coach party who in September made a day trip into North Yorkshire. Thirty-six members of the party suffered from food poisoning in varying degrees of severity, but only four required medical attention. The most careful enquiries failed to discover the cause of the outbreak.

POLIOMYELITIS

Three notifications of poliomyelitis were received in 1952 compared to one in the previous year; but in two of these cases the diagnosis was not confirmed. There was thus one confirmed case of moderate severity.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever ...	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	3	13
Dysentery ...	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Whooping Cough ...	6	-	2	-	15	22	15	5	1	4	-	1	71
Measles ...	1	-	1	2	-	1	14	2	-	1	4	3	29
Pneumonia ...	5	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	14
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid A. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Food Poisoning ...	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	13
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	21	6	11	5	16	28	31	9	5	8	5	8	153

TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Scarlet Fever		Dysentery		Whooping Cough		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Meningococcal Infection		Food Poisoning		Polio-myelitis		Diphtheria	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified	6	7	2	1	34	37	16	13	9	5	—	5	1	—	7	6	3	—	—	1
Final numbers after corrections—																				
0—1 ...	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2 ...	1	—	—	1	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2—3 ...	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3—4 ...	1	1	—	—	6	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—5 ...	1	1	—	—	5	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	2	3	1	—	12	15	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—35 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
35—45 ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—65 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	6	7	2	1	34	37	16	13	9	5	—	5	1	—	7	6	1	—	—	—

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number on register at 1.1.52 ...	38	24	10	8
(b) Number of cases notified for first time in 1952	5	5	2	2
(c) Number of names restored to register	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to register other than by notification ...	—	—	—	—
(e) Number of cases removed from register	5	2	—	2
(f) Number of cases remaining on register at end of 1952	38	27	12	8

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1952

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—5	1	1	1	1
6—10	2	1	—	—
11—20	—	—	1	—
21—40	2	2	—	—
41—60	—	—	—	1
Over 60	—	1	—	—
Totals	5	5	2	2

Ten new pulmonary and four new non-pulmonary cases of tuberculosis were reported during the year. These cases were equally divided between the sexes. The figure for pulmonary tuberculosis was one less than in 1951, but the incidence has remained almost the same for the past three years.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Otley at the end of July, 1952. The attendances were not quite so good as in the previous year. The comparative figures were as follows :-

Number Examined		Referred for Observation or Treatment	
		Active	Inactive
1951	1,505	11	1
1952	1,295	1	3

The findings in 1952 were certainly better than in the previous year, but further yearly visits would need to be made to prove that a progressive improvement was taking place. I understand that Otley is unlikely to be favoured with a visit in 1953.

During the year, four male and one female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis died, one female recovered, and one male left the district. Two female non-pulmonary cases recovered. There were therefore 65 pulmonary and 20 non-pulmonary cases on the register at the end of the year. It is intended in 1953 to undertake a further revision of the register.

Conclusion

It is a pleasure to be able to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Clerk to the Council, Mr. Halstead, for assistance over various problems. Help and co-operation from the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Whitaker, and his staff, and from the Surveyor, Mr. Pratt, have always been readily available. The Chairman and members of the Health Committee have taken a keen interest during the year in the Health Services of the area, and I am indebted to them for practical support on several occasions during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. W. PROCTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

OTLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1952
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1952)

Chairman of the Council :

COUNCILLOR S. WILKINSON.

Chairman : A. E. HUGHES.

COUNCILLOR M. DODGSHON

COUNCILLOR A. MYERS

COUNCILLOR T. JOHNSON

COUNCILLOR S. ROBINSON

COUNCILLOR D. A. LAMBERT

COUNCILLOR D. I. WILKINSON

COUNCIL OFFICES,

NORTH PARADE,

OTLEY.

August, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the Otley Urban District Council.

MR CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

The data which follows gives a brief review of the work in my section, and the sanitary conditions obtaining in your district during my fifth year of office.

As in previous years every effort has been made to safeguard public health in the area by prompt attention to complaints, nuisance abatement, and the control of infectious disease.

On the 1st of April, 1952, the Additional Sanitary Inspector (Mr. R. A. Fisher) commenced duties. As a result certain arrears of work have been cleared, and it is hoped that in the near future routine inspections to bake-houses, fried fish shops, food preparing premises, dairies, shops, etc., may be more frequent.

In the last Annual Report emphasis was placed on the steady deterioration of many houses in the town. This state of affairs remains practically unchanged because housing shortage makes "slum clearance" impossible, and existing legislation does not allow for any but first aid repairs to the type of property under consideration.

During the year the new conveniences in Newmarket were completed and opened to the public. These should prove an asset to the town, and will render an improvement in the Market Place with the closing and filling in of the old conveniences.

Certain provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951—particularly Section 120 relating to Hairdressers and Barbers, were acted upon during the year. In order to secure full powers under the Act the Council made byelaws for the sanitary control of Hairdressers and Barbers' premises on the 20th October, 1952, which were approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 15th December, 1952. The byelaws came into operation on the 1st February, 1953.

The work of the department throughout the year has been varied and interesting and I would here record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindly support and help during 1952. My thanks also to Dr. R. A. W. Procter, Medical Officer of Health and to the other Officers and Members of the Staff for their help throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. R. WHITAKER.

HOUSING

House building progress during the year resulted in the erection by the Otley Urban District Council of 16 permanent type houses. One house was provided during the year by private enterprise. Comparative figures are as follow :-

1948	—	100	houses	provided
1949	—	56	..	..
1950	—	24	..	..
1951	—	22	..	..
1952	—	17	..	..

At the close of the year the housing application list stood at 646.

Housing difficulties experienced in your area are not peculiar to this district. Similar difficulties are being experienced by most Local Authorities. Generally, the trend is to emphasise the growing need for action on the older properties either by "slum clearance," "improvements schemes" or "reconditioning." The first of these actions ("slum clearance") brings with it the need to rehouse the persons displaced whilst schemes for improvements and reconditioning are rendered impracticable by the financial aspect in "Rent Restriction Act" properties.

In September of this year the Sanitary Inspectors' Association at their Annual Conference passed the following resolution for reference to the appropriate authority :—

"That this Conference having noted with satisfaction the substantial number of new houses completed since the war, wishes to call urgent attention to the plight of families still forced to continue to live in sub-standard accommodation which is further deteriorating, and invites Her Majesty's Government

- (a) to inaugurate a national effort designed to abolish slums :
- (b) to give legal sanction to the sixteen points of the recommendations of the Central Housing Advisory Committee for a fit house, and
- (c) to recall the special committee formed to consider the advisability of rent reform."

Essential repairs to properties have mostly been carried out by owners following informal notice from this department, and only in 15 cases was it necessary to serve statutory notices. No court action has been necessary during the year.

There is no accurate information available as to the incidence of statutory overcrowding in this area, but the number of suspected cases brought to notice is not unduly high. All suspected cases are investigated. These investigations resulted in one case of overcrowding affecting twelve persons being relieved during the year.

Statutory overcrowding as set out in the Housing Act, 1936, is a very distressing state of affairs because in assessing premises for overcrowding, living rooms, sitting rooms and the like, must be counted as sleeping rooms. However, the points system adopted by this Council sets a standard of overcrowding which is definitely to the advantage of the housing applicant and in cases of "near" or "actual" overcrowding, secures for the applicant valuable points in favour of his consideration for the tenancy of a Council house.

The Showfield hutments continued to be used throughout 1952. At the end of the year 9 hutments were still in use.

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1952

Number of dwelling houses in district	...	...	...	...	4,033
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	...	...	...	...	172

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :-

(1) (a) For housing defects	...	...	...	...	753
(b) Number of inspections made for purpose	...	...	...	...	1,937

(2)	(a)	Houses inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations	Nil
	(b)	Number of inspections made for purpose ...	Nil
(3)	(a)	Number of houses considered to be so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
	(b)	Number of houses not in all respects fit for human habitation	753
2.	Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices		751
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :-		
	(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936	Nil
	(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
	1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	15
	2.	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied by owners after service of formal notices	14
	(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	
	1.	No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation ...	Nil
	2.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
	(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil
4.	Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.		
	(a)	No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of year ...	Not known
	(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	One
	(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year	One
		(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	12
5.	New Houses.		
	Number of new houses provided during the year by Local Authority (Permanent type)		16
	(Temporary type)		Nil
	By Private Enterprise		1
6.	Housing Act, 1949		
	Any action under Section 20 (Grants for Improvements to Housing accommodation)		None

CAMPING SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

All camping sites and moveable dwellings were visited during the year. No nuisance was noted at the authorised camping sites. Three sites used by gypsy families were unsuitable, and action was necessary in these instances.

Clarion Clubhouse, West Chevin.—A licensed camping site with provisions for a maximum of 50 campers. At no time during the year has the camp been used to capacity. Five moveable dwellings are sited on the camp (one old bus body, a hutment, and three trailer caravans) and are placed in accordance with instructions of this Council at the top side (by the east wall) of the camp field. Improvements carried out during the year,

include separate water points to each dwelling and proper drainage for washing water.

White House Farm, Chevin Side.—A licensed camping site with provision for a maximum of 50 campers. At no time during the year has the camp been used to capacity. The site is without an approach road, and is therefore used for hutments only. There are eight hutments on the camp. These are painted green so as to blend with the natural colouring of the Chevin side.

East Busk Lane—The Orchard.—The two moveable dwellings sited on this land are the subject of individual licences. The licences are granted for a period of not more than 12 months, renewable at the discretion of the Council. One of the dwellings is used for "full time" living accommodation, and the other for summer time only.

Showfield.—Permission was obtained from the agents for the Wharfedale Agricultural Society to use the land known as Showfield, Pool Road, for the stationing of caravans. During the year 7 persons were granted licences for caravans on the site and at the end of the year there were 6 caravans on the land.

The caravans are the subject of individual licences, granted for a period of twelve months or terminable by the Council at one month's notice.

West Riding County Council, Highways Dept.—Pool Road ; Yorkgate ; and Car Park at Entrance to Otley Rugby Club Ground.—These sites were used during the year by gypsies. The sites are not suitable and are not provided with water or sanitary accommodation or means of disposal of washing water. Action was taken for the removal of the campers.

Bridge End Fair Ground, Circus, etc.—The caravan dwellers using the Bridge End Fair Ground and the circus sites were all provided with chemical closets and made satisfactory arrangements for water supply. Some little difficulty was experienced due to misuse of the beer course by fair proprietors and patrons, but generally the site was left tidy at the termination of the fairs and circus shows. This type of moveable dwelling is outside the scope of licensing.

NUISANCES

The investigation of nuisances and visits to check on the abatement of nuisances accounted for a total of 1,416 inspections. Of 900 nuisances found during the year plus 5 outstanding nuisances from 1951, 894 were abated at the 31st December, 1952, thus leaving 11 still to be remedied.

Statutory notices were served in 15 cases of which 14 were complied with at the end of the year.

In one instance it was necessary to answer a legal appeal against the provision of a dustbin by an owner. The appeal failed, and the dustbin was provided by the Local Authority in default of the owner. Cost of the bin was recovered from the owner.

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	875
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Works carried out for the abatement of nuisances listed herewith :-

Premises, Repairs, Improvements, etc.—

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc.	9
Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc.	2
Eaves Spouts	9
Fallpipes	13
Walls, brickwork, pointing	3
Dampness remedied	1
Wallplaster	3
Ceiling	3
Floors	1
Windows, frames, cords, etc.	10
Ovens, fire-ranges, grates, etc.	1
Sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	4
Waste pipes	11
Water supply improved	2
Repairs to water closets	18
Pavings, yards and passsges	2
Privy closets abolished	1
New pail closets erected or improved	1
Dustbins provided	94
Ashpits abolished	1
Verminous houses disinfested	8
Dirty houses cleansed	2
Tents, vans, sheds, removed	1

Drainage—

Drains repaired	34
Drains relaid	6
Drains cleansed and stoppages removed	405
Drain tests	77
Gullies renewed or provided	2
Soilpipes and ventilating pipes	1
Inspection chambers repaired... ..	10
Cesspools emptied	8

Food Premises—

Walls, ceiling, floors, etc., repaired	1
---	---

General—

Premises cleared of rats or mice	56
Offensive matter removed	58
Other nuisances abated	8

866

WATER SUPPLY

The public water supply is derived from March Ghyll Reservoir, Gooseland Spring, Borehole and from Dades Well. Throughout the year this supply has proved satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological and chemical control of the supplies is maintained by routine sampling, bacteriological samples being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield, and the chemical samples to Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe (analysts), Bradford. Check is also kept on the PH value of March Ghyll water so as to guard against the possibility of plumbo solvency.

4 Chemical tests and 4 bacteriological samples of town's water proved satisfactory.

The Council's mains supply water to 4,002 houses and 31 houses have private supplies. The reason for the retention of the private water supply is that the premises are either too isolated or at too great a height to be reached by the existing mains supply.

Sampling of 5 private water supplies showed them to be satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Works of extension of the sewer up Ellar Ghyll, Bradford Road, to enable Messrs. G. L. Murphy, Engineers, to instal water closets in their factory were completed. The private main drain within Messrs. Murphy's boundary is now being constructed.

Preparation of schemes for dealing with sewage from the north of the river are still going on.

The total number of closets in the Urban area is 4,392, of which 4,339 are water closets.

30 Houses in the area are not served by the Council's sewers because either they are isolated by distance from the sewer or in such a position as to make it impossible to connect them to the sewer.

The premises not connected to sewers are in the main catered for by means of pail closets or are provided with cesspools.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

The works of infectious diseases enquiry and the disinfection of premises after removal of the infectious disease cases to isolation hospital has, throughout the year, received prompt attention.

69 Visits were made for infectious disease enquiry and 6 premises (15 rooms) fumigated. Disinfection is carried out by spraying with Formalin and then fumigating with Formaldehyde gas.

In additions 9 rooms and contents were fumigated on request of the occupiers following deaths from malignant disease.

One lot of library books was disinfected.

Infectious disease patients from this area are taken for treatment to either
Seacroft Infectious Diseases Hospital, Leeds ;
Leeds Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bradford ;
Morton Banks Isolation Hospital, Keighley, or
Thistle Hill Hospital, Knaresborough.

DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation is carried out for the ridding of premises of insect pests, rats and mice.

During the year it has been necessary to deal with the following infestations :-

Bed Bugs (<i>Cimex Lectularius</i>)	...	4 infestations
Cockroaches (<i>Blatta orientalis</i>)	...	2 infestations
Fleas (<i>Pulex irritans</i>)	...	2 infestations
Silver Fish (<i>Iepisma saccharina</i>)	...	1 infestation
Wasps (<i>Vespa Spp</i>)	...	2 infestations
House fly (<i>Musca Domestica</i>)	...	2 infestations
Rats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)	...	39 infestations
Mice (<i>Mus Musculus</i>)	...	9 infestations

Insect and kindred pests were dealt with by spraying and fumigating with Gammexane preparations. In all cases the treatments were successful.

Rat and mouse infestations were dealt with by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries approved methods of poison baiting and trapping. All infestations found in the area were classified as " minor " there being no " major " or " reservoir " infestations within the urban area. A 10% test bait for rats of the sewers of the town revealed infestation in two areas. The infestations were successfully treated.

All services of rat and mouse destruction are offered to the public free of charge.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION

There are no private slaughterhouses in the district. All slaughtering of food animals is carried out at the Council's Public Abattoir, Bondgate, in accordance with the Government Scheme of centralised slaughtering. Under this scheme all meat sold in Otley Urban, Aireborough Urban and Wharfedale Rural Districts is dealt with at the abattoir.

All animals brought to the abattoir are (with very few exceptions) examined by your Meat Inspector before slaughter. After slaughter the carcasses and all organs (without exception) are thoroughly examined and all unsound, diseased or otherwise unfit meat is rejected.

During 1952, the work involved the examination of 12,689 food animals, 2,671 condemnations, and the rejection of 33 tons 8 cwt. 3 qtrs. 16 lbs. of meat.

The scheme of centralised slaughter which started as a war time measure in 1940 and controls the meat supply to the district from the buying of live animals to the distribution of meat to the butchers' shops, still continues.

The Ministry of Food purchases food animals at the Cattle Markets and delivers to the Abattoir. There I have the opportunity of inspecting the live animals as a preliminary to the later inspection of the carcass and offals. The Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse Manager is responsible for the supervision of slaughtering and dressing. At this stage it is my duty as your Meat and Food Inspector to examine all carcasses and offals and reject any meat which is unsound, diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption.

Sound meat is graded for quality by the Slaughterhouse Manager and the representative of the Wholesale Meat Supply Association. The meat is then allocated to the butchers through the Butchers' Association who are then responsible for its distribution to the retail butcher according to his Food Office permits.

It is pleasing to record that cordial co-operation between the Ministry of Food, the W.M.S.A., the Butchers' Association and this department has been maintained throughout the year.

Casual animals (subjects of sudden illness, or accidents, etc.) receive the same treatment as allocated animals, except that casualties are not purchased by the Ministry of Food until pronounced fit for food. All casual animals condemned as unfit for food are a loss to the owner.

In addition to Ministry of Food slaughtering private owners of animals may use the Public Abattoir for the purpose of slaughtering cottager pigs or non-controlled food animals (e.g. goats) for which an "accommodation" slaughter fee of two shillings per pig and sixpence per goat is charged.

The casualty figure remains high, representing over 24 animals per week. It must be emphasised that the inspection of casualty animals calls for very careful and detailed examination, so as to ensure that only meat which is in all respects fit for human consumption reaches the consumer.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIR.

	Year	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	Total
By Ministry of Food	... 1952	2,004	2,034	7,300	1,246	—	12,586
	1951	2,227	1,357	5,042	875	—	9,501
	1950	2,305	1,583	6,765	474	—	11,127
	1949	1,813	1,254	6,386	431	—	9,884
	1948	1,809	414	5,424	199	—	7,846
	1947	1,879	270	4,991	61	—	7,201
By Private Owners	... 1952	—	—	—	90	13	103
	1951	—	—	—	74	39	114
	1950	—	—	—	107	5	112
	1949	—	—	—	182	49	231
	1948	—	—	—	161	29	190
	1947	—	—	—	121	46	167

Therefore it will be seen that in 1952 the total animals slaughtered at the Abattoir was the highest figure for any year recorded above.

The number of casualty animals for the year 1952 (included in the figures in the table above) was 1,273, made up of 173 Cattle, 141 Sheep, 545 Calves and 414 Pigs.

MEAT DISTRIBUTED FROM THE ABATTOIR

In addition to home killed meat 35 tons 9 cwt. 3 qts. 5 lbs. of imported meat and offals were dealt with at the Abattoir. This added to the weight of home killed meat (916 tons 13 cwt. 3 qtrs. 25 lbs.) gives a grand total of 952 tons 3 cwt. 3 qtrs. 2 lbs. for the year, as against a total of 879 tons 5 cwt. 4½ lbs. for 1951.

The following table shows the different species of animals and the number of whole carcases or parts condemned for tuberculosis and other diseases :-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,640	364	2,034	7,300	1,246
Number inspected	1,640	364	2,034	7,300	1,246
All diseases except Tuberculosis whole carcases condemned	6	19	125	58	32
Carcase of which some part of organ was condemned ...	373	155	24	217	188
Percentage of the number inspected and affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	23.11	47.80	7.32	3.76	17.65
Tuberculosis only, Whole carcases condemned	21	19	2	Nil	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	202	75	Nil	1	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	13.59	25.82	.09	.01	4.33

CLASSIFICATION AND WEIGHTS OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Beef and Offals	56,166 lbs.
Mutton and Offals	3,474 lbs.
Pork and Offals	9,215 lbs.
Veal and Offals	6,061 lbs.
Other foods	917 lbs.
	75,833 lbs.

or 33 tons 17 cwt. 9 lbs.

All meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption are stained green before leaving the Abattoir. This precaution is taken to try to ensure that the condemned food is not used for human food. Meat so treated is taken by the Ministry of Food approved contractors for conversion into fats, glue, bonemeal, fertilizers, etc.

During the year a total of 917 lbs. food other than butchers' meat was condemned as unfit for human consumption and was surrendered to the department for disposal. This food was disposed of by burying at the Ings Tip.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

All animals slaughtered at the Abattoir are humanely stunned by "Cash Captive Bolt Pistol" prior to slaughter. The Council provide the pistols for use at the Abattoir and during the year two were in regular use and two held in stock. Cartridges (1½ grain for smaller animals and 2 grain for larger animals) for use in the pistols are provided by the Council and recharged to the Otley Butchers' Association. The firearms certificate for the pistols is held by your Meat and Foods Inspector.

All slaughtermen employed at the Abattoir are fully experienced in the use of the gun, and are duly licensed to perform the duty of stunning.

The number of licensed slaughtermen on the register at the end of the year was 33.

There has been no cause for complaint regarding the handling of animals throughout the year.

REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION OF FOODS

Cattle

Tuberculosis (Generalised)	...	...	...	...	21,099 lbs.
Tuberculosis (Localised)	...	...	...	...	7,803 ..
Multiple hæmorrhage, bruised and badly bled...	...	...	...	...	796 ..
Emaciated, urinous odour	...	...	...	...	494 ..
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	1,266 ..
Extensive bruising	...	...	...	...	1,160 ..
Moribund, badly bled and set	...	...	...	...	316 ..
Dystokia—bruised	...	...	...	...	587 ..
Collapsed	...	...	...	...	19 ..
Thickened and Inflamed	...	...	...	...	100 ..
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	1,009 ..
Bruised	...	...	...	...	1,360 ..
Necrosis	...	...	...	...	25 ..
Cysts	...	...	...	...	1,010 ..
Abscess	...	...	...	...	760 ..
Emaciation, Septic intoxication	...	...	...	...	556 ..
Fatty infiltration	...	...	...	...	26 ..
Attachments	...	...	...	...	32 ..
Inflammation	...	...	...	...	1,012 ..
Bruised and calloused	...	...	...	...	6 ..
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	25 ..
Actinomycosis	...	...	...	...	410 ..
Johnes disease, emphysema	...	...	...	...	422 ..
Johnes Disease	...	...	...	...	530 ..
Johnes Disease, fevered and emaciated	...	...	...	...	532 ..
Pleural Adhesions	...	...	...	...	734 ..
Septic peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1,378 ..
Tumour	...	...	...	...	108 ..
Parasitic	...	...	...	...	1,263 ..
Bruised and Mastitis	...	...	...	...	25 ..
Moribund, badly bled, emphysema, nephritis	...	...	...	...	532 ..
Cavernous Angioma	...	...	...	...	287 ..
Internal decomposition	...	...	...	...	325 ..
Bruised and inflamed	...	...	...	...	26 ..
Emaciated and badly set	...	...	...	...	268 ..
Broken pelvis, emaciated and badly set	...	...	...	...	268 ..
Urinous odour, fevered	...	...	...	...	662 ..
Actiobacillosis	...	...	...	...	112 ..
Fibrosis	...	...	...	...	13 ..
Epicarditis	...	...	...	...	17 ..

Broken limb	...	...	...	...	...	35 lbs.
Johnes disease and emaciated	...	...	...	...	...	402 ..
Decomposed	...	...	...	...	...	119 ..
Septic intoxication	...	...	...	...	...	1,092 ..
Pneumonia and general upset condition	...	...	...	...	...	644 ..
Abscesses and Adhesions	...	...	...	...	...	25 ..
Oedematous	...	...	...	...	...	105 ..
Fevered and badly bled	...	...	...	...	...	686 ..
Parasitic and Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	...	1,814 ..
Melanosia	...	...	...	...	...	16 ..
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	...	12 ..
Pneumonia...	...	...	...	...	...	20 ..
Hydronephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	4 ..
Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	504 ..
Urinous odour, badly bled	...	...	...	...	...	696 ..
Torn ligaments, extensive bruising	...	...	...	...	...	107 ..
Internal bruising	...	...	...	...	...	45 ..
Acute nephritis and emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	296 ..
Calloused	...	...	...	...	...	23 ..
Purulent Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	2 ..
Abnormal odour and actinomycesis	...	...	...	...	...	794 ..
Torn ligaments—infiltreated	...	...	...	...	...	18 ..

56,166 lbs.

Sheep

Tuberculosis (Localised)	...	...	...	...	8 lbs.
Emaciated, congested organs	...	...	...	...	52 ..
Bruised and wounded—mauled	...	...	...	...	7 ..
Emaciated and badly set	...	...	...	...	498 ..
Inflammation and fatty infiltration	...	...	...	...	66 ..
Moribund and badly bled	...	...	...	...	172 ..
Emaciated and dropsical	...	...	...	...	46 ..
Fatty infiltration	...	...	...	...	4 ..
Cysts and Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	84 ..
Bruised	...	...	...	...	265 ..
Fevered, emaciated and badly set	...	...	...	...	177 ..
Cysts and fatty infiltration	...	...	...	...	20 ..
Internal Bruising, badly set	...	...	...	...	78 ..
Dystokia, Moribund and badly set	...	...	...	...	90 ..
Pneumonia and Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	13 ..
Emaciated and multiple Abscess	...	...	...	...	113 ..
Moribund	...	...	...	...	104 ..
Chronic Emaciation	...	...	...	...	41 ..
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	88 ..
Dystokia and badly bled	...	...	...	...	96 ..
Extensive bruising, badly set	...	...	...	...	64 ..
Parasitic and Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	102 ..
Abscess	...	...	...	...	104 ..
Parasitic	...	...	...	...	138 ..
Bruised, fevered and badly bled	...	...	...	...	18 ..
Fevered and badly set	...	...	...	...	177 ..
Immature	...	...	...	...	12 ..
Emaciated	...	...	...	...	93 ..
Inflammation and Adhesions	...	...	...	...	12 ..
Inflammation and Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	19 ..
Inflammation	...	...	...	...	43 ..
Septic intoxication	...	...	...	...	73 ..
Fevered and badly bled	...	...	...	...	55 ..

Decomposed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.
Malignant tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 "
Abscesses, pneumonia and badly set	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 "
Cysts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Oedematous	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 "
Pneumonia...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 "
Anæmia and badly set	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 "
Cirrhosis and parasitic	...	...	...	...	...	...	103 "
Deformed, emaciated and wet	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 "
Immature and badly set	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 "
Abscess and Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 "
Deformed back, calloused	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 "
Extensive bruising	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 "
Badly set	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 "
Calloused	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 "
Uremia	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 "

3,474 lbs.

Pigs

Tuberculosis (Generalised)	...	...	...	...	...	2,028 lbs.
Tuberculosis (Localised)	...	...	...	...	...	1,052 "
Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	681 "
Swine erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	270 "
Pneumonia, fevered and badly set	...	...	...	...	...	57 "
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	...	32 "
Ruptured bowel, inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	5 "
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	16 "
Immature and emaciated	...	...	...	...	...	47 "
Rickets—malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	105 "
Extensive bruising	...	...	...	...	...	116 "
Septic peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	809 "
Pneumonia, emaciated and badly bled	...	...	...	...	...	62 "
Inflammation and Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	...	205 "
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	224 "
Chronic Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	482 "
Pneumonia and inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	18 "
Inflammation and Cysts	...	...	...	...	...	5 "
Inflammation of the bowel	...	...	...	...	...	39 "
Chronic nephritis—œdema	...	...	...	...	...	104 "
Peritonitis—fevered	...	...	...	...	...	34 "
Septic intoxication	...	...	...	...	...	269 "
Gangrenous wounds, fevered, emaciated	...	...	...	...	...	29 "
Bruised	...	...	...	...	...	190 "
Melanosis	...	...	...	...	...	10 "
Pneumonia and Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	...	151 "
Urticaria	...	...	...	...	...	11 "
Pneumonia...	...	...	...	...	...	6 "
Fractured pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	9 "
Cirrhosis and parasitic	...	...	...	...	...	23 "
Rupture	...	...	...	...	...	8 "
Internal decomposition	...	...	...	...	...	12 "
Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	21 "
Broken limb—bruised	...	...	...	...	...	65 "
Abscess and pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	11 "
Septic enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	386 "
Swine erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	16 "
Ruptured and inflamed	...	...	...	...	...	21 "
Fevered and badly set	...	...	...	...	...	48 "
Moribund, badly set and bled	...	...	...	...	...	138 "

Pneumonia, epicarditis	16 lbs.
Septic peritonitis, moribund	144 ..
Calloused	14 ..
Moribund and badly set	368 ..
Septic nephritis	274 ..
Pneumonia and cysts	18 ..
Valvular Endocarditis	10 ..
Septic Mastitis	262 ..
Pneumonia and Cirrhosis	65 ..
Oedematous and badly set	25 ..
Moribund and peritonitis	168 ..
Pneumonia and valvular endocarditis	4 ..
<hr/>	
	9,215 lbs.
<hr/>	

Calves

Tuberculosis (Generalised)	232 lbs.
Badly bled	41 ..
Moribund and badly set	184 ..
Emaciated and badly set	79 ..
Immature and emaciated	63 ..
Pneumonia, congested organs	157 ..
Emaciated, badly bled	185 ..
Jaundiced	233 ..
Moribund and badly bled	280 ..
Fevered and badly set	190 ..
Enlarged joints	57 ..
Inflammation	59 ..
Septic pericarditis... ..	48 ..
Immature and badly set	879 ..
Enlarged joints, badly bled	54 ..
Fevered and badly bled	135 ..
Fatty livers—inflammation	8 ..
Immature and badly bled	893 ..
Jaundiced and badly bled	97 ..
Extensive bruising, badly set	139 ..
Jaundiced—emaciated	31 ..
Immature	1,039 ..
Bruised and badly bled	70 ..
Nephritis and badly bled	42 ..
Nephritis and badly set	46 ..
Broken ribs, extensive bruising	73 ..
Tumour	20 ..
Pneumonia... ..	3 ..
Adhesions	7 ..
Extensive internal bruising	42 ..
Extensive bruising	169 ..
Peritonitis	40 ..
Bruised	31 ..
Bruised and broken limb... ..	3 ..
Abscess	12 ..
Nephritis	143 ..
Parasitic	1 ..
Septic intoxication	159 ..
Melanosis	3 ..
Umbilical pyæmia	60 ..
Septic pneumonia	54 ..
<hr/>	
	6,061 lbs.
<hr/>	

OTHER FOOD

Tinned Food	...	...	Decomposed	...	...	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.
Bottled Fruit	...	...	..	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
Tinned Fruit	...	...	..	...	...	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	..
Tinned Meat	...	...	..	...	...	230	..
Ham	...	...	..	...	...	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	..
Tinned Cooked Ham	...	...	..	...	...	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
Tinned Milk	...	...	..	...	...	8	..
Luncheon Meat	...	...	..	...	...	218 $\frac{1}{4}$	..
Tinned Liver	...	...	..	...	...	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	..
Tinned Carrots	...	...	..	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	..
Tinned Brawn	...	...	..	...	...	3	..
Tinned Soups	...	...	..	...	...	2	..
Tinned Salmon	...	...	..	...	...	3	..
Bacon	...	...	..	...	...	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	..
Sausages	...	...	Sour	...	...	42	..
Tinned Tomatoes	...	...	Decomposed	...	...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	..
Tinned Herring Roes	...	...	..	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
Tinned Peas	...	...	..	...	...	2	..
						917	lbs.

MILK SUPPLIES

Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949, also

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949

The supervision of the distribution of milk is the duty of the Local Authority, and at the close of the year 30 milk distributors were registered within the area.

Thirty dealers' licences and twelve supplementary licences were issued by the Council for the retailing of Milk under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 and Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949. 8 Licences were for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk, 14 for the sale of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk, 14 for the sale of Pasteurised milk and 6 for the sale of Sterilised Milk.

No breach of the regulations was met with during the year.

ICE CREAM

During the year two new registrations of premises for the sale of ice cream were recorded. Total registrations under Food & Drugs Act, 1938, at the end of the year was 27.

Every effort has been made to inspect these premises, especially during the summer season and in all 94 visits were made to ice cream premises.

It is pleasing to record that premises were clean and satisfactory in all cases.

Itinerate vendors have co-operated well with regard to the provision of cleansing and sterilising apparatus on their vehicles. On only two occasions was it necessary to warn vendors of minor offences.

BAKEHOUSES, FRIED FISH SHOPS, CAFES, etc.

The promised help mentioned in my last Annual Report came with the appointment of an Additional Sanitary Inspector (Mr. R. A. Fisher) on the 1st April, 1952. As a result certain arrears of work have been wiped off, and detailed inspections of bakehouses, butchers' shops, fried fish shops, cafes and other food premises have been commenced.

These inspections will enable the Department to point out matters needing immediate attention and will also form a basis from which improvements can be suggested for the attainment ultimately of high hygienic standards throughout the whole of the food handling premises in the town.

Regular routine visits will also give the opportunity to tackle the clean food drive from the personal angle by frequent contact with the staff handling and preparing foods.

During the year the Council decided on the design and number of covered food stalls needed for food traders in our Market, and it is hoped to have these covered food stalls in use during 1953.

The opening of the new conveniences in Newmarket on the 1st August, 1952, fulfilled the need of suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation and washing facilities for the market stallholders, but it is noted that up to the close of the year they were not well patronized by the stallholders.

Perhaps the closing of the Market Place conveniences will encourage better use of the Newmarket toilets.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL, AND SALVAGE RECOVERY

The collection of household refuse proceeded throughout the year without major difficulty. A service varying from 7 to 9 days was maintained in addition to which shops refuse was collected each Thursday. Under normal conditions the refuse collection service would appear adequate, but sickness incidence and holidays tend to affect adversely the regularity of the service.

No charge is made for the removal of trades refuse from shops, business premises, etc.

Regular supervision of the refuse collection services and disposal points has been maintained throughout the year.

The service comprised the following staff and equipment :-

Refuse Collection One Karrier Bantam 7 cu. yards refuse vehicle fitted with salvage trailer with driver and three loaders for No. 1 district east of Kirkgate.

One Karrier Bantam 7 cu. yards refuse vehicle fitted with salvage trailer with driver and three loaders for No. 2 district west of Kirkgate.

Refuse Disposal Two men.

Salvage Recovery One man.

A total of 11 men and 2 vehicles.

Wages and conditions of the workmen are in accordance with the National Union of Public Employees trades union rules. The working week is 44 hours and the week is spread over five and a half days in winter, and over five days for the rest of the year. Protective clothing provided for the drivers, loaders and tipmen includes waterproof sou' wester, jacket, leggings, wellington boots and leather gloves.

During the year a total of 2,532 loads of refuse was collected. This represents a weight (estimated from actual weights of cheek loads) of 4,642 tons, the result of 167,112 visits to premises and 8,568 vehicle miles running.

Ings Tip continued to be used for the disposal of refuse.

The decision of the Council in July, 1951, to employ two full-time tip men has shown results in the general appearance of the tip. The tipping face is well kept, the general tip area tidy and the hedges and dykes in good order. Further progress on these lines should result in added amenity to the valley and freedom from tip fires and infestation.

During the year a further supply of 10 lengths of fire hose was purchased from the County Fire Service so that now any point on the tip area can be reached with fire-fighting hose should that be necessary.

As in previous years some interference with the tip and salvage shed has been experienced. Certain precautions have been taken to make the salvage shed secure, and the Police promised to make routine patrols of the area during the evening hours.

In addition to the disposal of household refuse at Ings Tip contractors working in the area are allowed to deposit builders' and contractors' refuse. No charge is made for this service.

The salvaging of waste paper, metals, rags, carpet and string continued throughout the year.

All our salvaged paper was disposed of under contract to Messrs. J. Shaw and Sons, Bradford, who have on all occasions given the Council good service.

The price for salvaged paper steadily declined throughout the year and fell from 16/3 per cwt. to 6/6 per cwt. Under the terms of contract with Messrs. Shaw's the Council received current market prices for waste paper throughout the year.

The disposal of scrap ferrous metal during the year was not easy, especially the sale of "uneconomic" scrap such as old dustbins, light metal cisterns, tin cans and other light metal articles. However, towards the close of the year Messrs. Holmes, of Leeds, offered to collect all our scrap metals and pay current market prices. This was agreed to and they immediately cleared all the ferrous metal from the tip area.

The income from salvage during the year 1952 was £818 2s. 11d., made up as follows :-

			Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper...	...	...	67	19	3	—	721	18	7
Scrap metal ...	...	...	20	2	—	2	91	4	10
Rags	...	...	—	3	—	14	2	7	0
Carpets	...	...	—	6	1	—	1	11	3
Woollens	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
			88	11	2	—	£818	2	11

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The public conveniences in the town are cleaned at least twice per day (including Saturday and Sunday), but even this fails on occasions to avoid the unpleasantness of intending users finding disgusting and insanitary conditions.

Once again I report wilful damage by the public. It is regrettable that public property and facilities are abused in such a manner.

Situated as this town is, on the through road east to west for the popular holiday resorts on the Yorkshire and Lancashire coasts, the halting of holiday coaches in the town emphasises the need for adequate public sanitary accommodation.

This need it is hoped was met on the 1st of August this year with the opening of the Newmarket conveniences to the public. Unfortunately the site of the new conveniences is not readily approached by strangers, but direction signs of suitable type, well placed, should overcome this difficulty. It is pleasing to note that the new conveniences are to be attended full time during the period 1st of May to 30th of September inclusive, and during afternoons and evenings outside the stated period.

Hours of attendance—when all the facilities offered (including free wash service) will be available are as follows :-

1st May to 30th September, inclusive		1st October to 30th April inclusive	
Monday	10.0 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.	Monday	1.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.
Tuesday	10.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m.	Tuesday	3.30 p.m. to 8.0 p.m.
Wednesday	10.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m.	Wednesday	3.30 p.m. to 8.0 p.m.
Thursday	10.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m.	Thursday	4.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m.
Friday	10.0 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.	Friday	1.0 p.m. to 9.0 p.m.
Saturday	9.0 a.m. to 11.0 p.m.	Saturday	1.0 p.m. to 9.0 p.m.
Sunday	9.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m.	Sunday	1.0 p.m. to 9.0 p.m.

Reverting to the question of the abuse of public facilities by irresponsible persons it must be recorded that within two months of the new conveniences being opened to the public the water closet door in the gents. all night section had been inscribed with obscene writings. The writing had to be removed by scraping, and the door (in natural wood finish) had to be re-treated with linseed oil.

DEALERS IN OLD METAL (Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907)—Sec. 86

During the year the Council decided, in order to help the Police in tracing stolen metals to adopt Section 86 of the above Act.

This section requires all persons carrying on business as dealers in old metals to be registered by the Local Authority and to keep records of metals bought and sold.

An officer of the Local Authority or any other person duly authorised in writing shall at all reasonable times have access to premises and may inspect books required to be kept, relating to the business of dealer in old metal. In this respect the Council appointed your Sanitary Inspector as registration and inspecting officer, and a number of Police Officers as persons duly authorised for the purposes of the Act.

Six persons are registered as Dealers in Old Metal.

FACTORIES

The number of factories within the Urban District is 85, of which 76 are factories with mechanical power and 9 without mechanical power.

In factories without mechanical power the Local Authority is responsible for the inspection and supervision of cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors, sanitary conveniences, and means of escape in case of fire as defined in the Factories Act, 1937.

In factories with mechanical power the Local Authority is responsible only for the inspection and supervision of sanitary conveniences and means of escape in case of fire. Other matters in power factories are the concern of H.M. Factories Inspectors.

Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health :-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Oeeupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	15	Nil	Nil
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	76	103	Nil	Nil
TOTAL ...	85	118	Nil	Nil

In faetories without mechanical power the Local Authority is responsible for the inspection and supervision of cleanliness.

Cases in which defects were found

Partieulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspec- tor.	By H.M. Inspec- tor.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	—	—	—
Unreasonable tem- perature (S.3) ...	2	2	—	—	—
Inadequate ventila- tion... ..	3	3	—	—	—
S a n i t a r y C o n- veniences (S.7) un- suitable or defective	17	16	—	—	—
Other offenecs against the Act (not in- cluding offenecs re- lating to outwork)	2	2	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	27	26	—	—	—

53 persons were employed on outwork, 6 of whom were employed in the making of wearing apparel and 47 were carding and packeting of buttons and miscellaneous goods.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Thirty-seven premises were licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit and mixture during the year.

Petroleum spirit for the purposes of the Aet is defined as a product of petroleum or mixture containing petroleum which when tested in the manner prescribed by or under the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928, gives off an

inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73 degrees Fahrenheit. Carbide of Calcium and Cellulose mixtures are included in the definition of petroleum.

The whole of the licences issued allow for the storage of :-

30,300 gallons of petrol.
550 gallons of cellulose solution.
140 pounds of calcium carbide.

No breach of the Act was met with during the several visits of inspection made to these licensed premises.

Every facility was offered to me on two occasions when the testing of underground tanks was deemed necessary.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 169 visits were made to retail shops under the above Act. Fourteen defects were found and remedied as shown :-

Defective water closets repaired	...	...	...	7
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	3
Means of maintaining suitable temperature provided...				2
Lighting improved	...	...	...	2

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951

Section 120 of the above Act with respect to Hairdressers and Barbers came into operation in this area on the 1st June, 1952, and requires registration by the Local Authority of :-

- (1) Any person who carries on the business of a hairdresser or a barber, and
- (2) Any premises used for the purpose of carrying on the business of a hairdresser or barber.

Sub-section 3 of Section 120 states that the Local Authority may make bye-laws for the purpose of securing :-

- (a) the cleanliness of the premises, instruments, towels, materials and equipment, and
- (b) the cleanliness of persons employed and their clothing.

Bye-laws for the above purpose were made by the Council on the 20th October, 1952, and were approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 15th December, 1952, to come into operation on the 1st February, 1953.

At the close of the year 12 registrations were noted.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, no person may keep a pet shop on or after the 1st April, 1952, except under the authority of a licence granted by the Local Authority, who may grant the licence subject to compliance with such conditions for the comfort, health, safety and welfare of animals kept as may be specified.

Only one licence was granted during the year. This licence related to a dealer in pet animals who is a weekly tenant on our Market and has a pet shop at Wakefield.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES

Eight Hackney Carriage licences were granted during the year and seventeen Hackney Carriage Driver's licences were issued.

All vehicles are first inspected by the West Riding Constabulary for

mechanical soundness and licences are withheld until a certificate of suitability is received.

Drivers must satisfy the West Riding Constabulary as to their Driving capability and a certificate of suitability must be received by this Authority before a licence is granted.

There are no byelaws in force in the District for the control of Hackney Carriages, nor is there a specified taxi rank within the area. The Council prescribe the fares to be charged and the method of arriving at the charge.

In April of this year the Council revised taxi fares and fixed them as follows :—

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES
(Taxi-Cabs)

	Vehicle licensed to carry 1—4 passengers	Vehicle licensed to carry 5—7 passengers
For each mile 	1s. 9d.	2s. 3d.
For any journey under one mile a fixed charge of (This charge does not apply to journeys over one mile.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Standing time (per hour)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
12 midnight to 6 a.m. ...	Double the Charges authorised above.	

No complaints were received during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Thirteen smoke observations were taken during the year as a result of which three letters of caution were issued.

In the Urban Area no byelaw exists for the determination of smoke nuisances, consequently, in order to gain some standard the Council declared by resolution that "the emission of black smoke from a chimney of any building other than a private house for more than two minutes in any period of thirty minutes, shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be a smoke nuisance."

A soot deposit gauge for the measurement of atmospheric pollution is stationed in the Nursery Gardens, Westgate, and thanks are due to the proprietors for permitting the use of this land for the purpose of siting the gauge. Throughout the year there was no interference with the apparatus. The site is representative of the " industrial " part of the town, but even so the pollution figures compare favourably with other townships.

The gange collecting bottle is changed monthly and the contents of the bottle analysed by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffe, Bradford.

Sulphur pollution measurement is achieved by exposing a prepared surface of lead peroxide to the atmosphere for one month. Analysis of the prepared surface after exposure determines the amount of sulphur deposited per day on the prepared surface. This apparatus is also sited at the Nursery Gardens, Westgate.

Smoke and suspended matter in the atmosphere is measured by the volumetric method in which a volume of atmosphere is filtered and measured and the filter stain compared with a prepared shade card. This apparatus is

set up in the Council Offices, North Parade. The filter paper is changed every 24 hours.

The records from the atmospheric pollution apparatus are listed herewith:-

Soot Deposit

Month	Rainfall (Mill.)	Tons per square mile		
		Total Insoluble	Total Soluble	Total Solids
January ...	92	5.52	13.10	18.62
February ...	14	7.20	3.77	10.97
March ...	52	7.30	6.88	14.18
April ...	49	6.46	6.04	12.50
May ...	58	11.42	7.02	18.44
June ...	44	4.79	4.89	9.68
July ...	34	4.64	5.94	10.58
August ...	96	3.88	7.82	11.70
September ...	82	1.15	5.87	7.02
October ...	85	1.78	7.79	9.57
November ...	44	1.57	3.56	5.13
December ...	62	2.44	5.66	8.10

Sulphur

Month	Weight of SO ₃ collected in mg/100 sq. cm/day			
January	0.97
February	0.69
March	1.18
April	0.69
May	0.73
June	0.25
July	0.20
August	0.27
September	0.29
October	1.06
November	No reading—gauge damaged	
December	1.17

Smoke and Suspended Matter

Concentration in milligrams per cubic meter.
Daily values for the month.

Month	Lowest		Highest		Average
January ...	.023	...	.341	...	.126
February ...	.023	...	.532	...	.143
March ...	.083	...	.296	...	.157
April ...	.021	...	.306	...	.123
May ...	.012	...	.149	...	.073
June ...	.010	...	.083	...	.031
July ...	.010	...	.092	...	.027
August ...	.010	...	.093	...	.036
September ...	.010	...	.081	...	.041
October ...	.018	...	.285	...	.110
November ...	.010	...	.373	...	.158
December ...	.010	...	.596	...	.158

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance hut at Wharfemeadows continued to be maintained by the Council.

During the holiday season and at week-ends during summer, members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade attend the hut to render first aid to casual-

ties on Wharfemeadows Park. The service is well used and much valuable work has been done by the ambulance workers.

Six first aid boxes are maintained by the Council at the following points in the District :-

Bradford Road	...	Opposite Duncan Avenue.
Manor Square	...	On wall of Royal White Horse Hotel.
Bridge End	...	On end wall of Bridge Avenue.
Maypole Square	...	Wall of cottage top of Garnett Street.
Pool Road	...	On park wall opposite Cemetery.
Leeds Road	...	End of Pearson's Buildings.

These are inspected regularly and replenishments made as necessary.

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

The Mortuary at Pool Road was used 4 times during 1952.

The Mortuary is cleansed regularly as a routine procedure, and is attended daily when in use and thoroughly cleansed after use.

In April, 1952, because of complaints by Pathologists using Pool Road Mortuary, arrangements were made with the Management of the Otley General Hospital to use their Mortuary for all post mortem cases occurring in the district for which the Local Authority would normally be responsible.

It was agreed that the Council provide labour for laying out the bodies and that a fee of £1 10s. be paid to the Hospital authorities for each case received. This scheme would appear to be working satisfactorily. Since the 1st April, 1952, to the end of the year, 11 cases have been dealt with there.

Pool Road Mortuary is retained in service for the reception of non post mortem cases, or emergency accommodation under special circumstances.

